(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2799.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1800.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
To GABRIEL DUVALL, Esquire.

SIR,

YOUR publication in the Baltimore Telegraphe, introducing me by name, as the author of a hand-bill, signed "A Friend to Fair Play," came lately to my knowledge,—and I have seized the earliest opportunity, after my return to this place, to notice it.

On your addressing the citizens in Annapolis, and proceeding to remark on that hand-bill, I *publicly*, in your presence, avowed myself the author, to remove any impression that I was capable of insidiously wounding your feelings, and to meet any responsibility that might attach.

You volunteered an avowed attack upon the president, and two houses of congress, charging them with *ignorance or corruption, in this*, "that they violated the constitution in more instances than one—and consequently made yourself fair game for a reply.

You seem hurt at anonymous publications.—Had I been a weak man, ambitious of popularity; or a vain one, courting to lead a party in the state in opposition to the administration; or had I been a judge, with my signature deriving lustre from my office; in any or all of these events I might have followed your example, and given myself at large to the world;—but perfectly satisfied that there is no celebrity or magic in either of our names, that can give perspicuity to reasoning, or strength to folly, I pursued the examples of older and abler men, who, under assumed signatures, trust the reputation of their productions *to their intrinsic merit*, undecorated by their real names.

You are pleased to intimate, "that *my* publication ought to have been conducted with candour and liberality; that it was *your* study to avoid personality"—On a review of my piece, I see no want of candour or liberality; if I did, I solemnly declare, in justice *to you and myself*, I would apologize. But if I am mistaken, if it is deficient in either, I confess, Sir, had *your advice* been illustrated by *your example*, I should have doubly felt its force—Is the insinuation that I am for passive obedience and nonresistance; that it is difficult to untwist *ancient* prejudices, and dispossess *former* feelings? Is the story of Pitt and the rights of man, with the insinuation that you are mistaken if many of your opponents do not coincide in opinion with him? Is your allusion to my former service in the British army? I say are these, or any of these insinuations, in that spirit of candour and liberality, so becoming in a man, and so highly decorous in a judge?—Are *they*, Sir, *evidences* of *your* study to avoid personality?—

It is painful to speak of ones self,—but it has become necessary to avoid misrepresentation and mistake.—I was born in Maryland, and living in it at the time of the battles of Brandywine and Germen-town.—I joined the British army December, 1777, and accepted a commission before the age of twenty-one.—I left the United States November, 1778; was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and sent to the Havanna in 1780; returned to New-York a prisoner in 1782; in the same fall went to England, and soon after to France, for the recovery of my health, and did not return to the United States until 1785.—I have lived ten years in Annapolis.—The last five I have been a member of the general assembly; an honour conferred on me without solicitation; and before the acceptance of my seat, I sold my half pay, that I might stand an independent man.—Thus supported by the kindness and partiality of my fellow-citizens, from my soul I pity the weakness, and despise the folly, of allusions to my service in the British army.

I have much reason to believe that *you*, Sir, approved of me as your successor to represent the city of Annapolis—you have known me for twenty-five years, and in all my habits of intercourse with you and my fellow-citizens, my former political conduct has never been publicly brought into view, until this period.—The time serving measures of the present day, in the hands of political enthusiasts, rip up and expose the errors and frailties of youth, not *as such, with the benevolent design of healing them*, but because their authors are in opposition to the election of Mr. Jefferson.—"This is the head and front of my offence."

Had I been an alien, exiled from Europe for my turbulence or my crimes. Had I become the libeller of Adams and the constitution, or the idolater of Jefferson and France; it is more than probable, Sir, the necessity of this letter had never existed.

When you again revert to the early conduct of my life, "speak of me as I am, nothing extenuate or set down ought in malice"—Disclose facts, because insinuations leave to the bosom of malignity, (not your's, Sir,) every thing that malice can suggest.

Now to your answer to my hand-bill. You have an aversion to majorities, your publication proves it; and you say, "you only claim, as an individual, the right of judging for yourself." God forbid I should ever infringe the right; but are you really, Sir, in earnest? are you simply giving your opinion to the world? Have you not undertaken to advise, inform and instruct the people of the errors of their government, and the incompetency of their president? Believe me, Sir, I can justly appreciate the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and I can equally distinguish between the independent exercise of that right, and the attempt to influence the public mind by every exertion and energy in your power. Have you not struck off an extra number of Annapolis papers, to give extensive circulation to your publication? And have you not, in every part of Anne-Arundel county, addressed the people at their various meetings, to enforce your opinions; *to be appointed an elector yourself*, with a view to turn out the president?—I do not censure you for all this. You are honest and open in your belief; but surely such conduct is more than what your answer states, "that as an individual you only claim the right to judge for yourself."—And having so written, and so acted, am I not correct in my hand-bill, in calling on the people to see if the writers in favour of Jefferson have more wisdom, patriotism and constitutional knowledge, than Adams and the majority of the two houses of congress? If, Sir, I had ever compared you to them, and you had sunk in the scale, there was nothing to wound your feelings, because the comparison is made to the ablest man and public bodies which I know.—

My hand-bill states, that you think differently from general Washington, *with respect to the alien bill*. This you have endeavoured to answer, by quoting a passage from his letter, and then stating, that it relates exclusively to France.—I grant you, Sir, that French aggressions were the remote cause of writing that letter;—but do *these* expressions relate to France, "*no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration; they ought to inspire universal confidence?*"—No, Sir, they are an unqualified approbation of John Adams's conduct *up to that time*. You say that general Washington could not approve of the sedition bill, and five millions eight per cent. loan. True, Sir, he could not approve of measures not in existence at the date of his letter, nor did I so say. My hand-bill speaks pointedly of the alien bill. Mr. Adams approved it on the 25th June preceding the date of the letter. This bill was considered as an important *defensive* measure. It greatly agitated the continent; and is it probable, is it possible, Sir, that Washington, who lived three days distant from Philadelphia, whose heart beat high for his country's welfare, whose solicitude for information was as unbounded as his means of acquiring it, should be ignorant of the passage of that bill eighteen days previous to his letter—a defensive measure, connected, *as such*, with the army of which he was then accepting the command? No, Sir, Washington knew it; the approving that bill was a measure of Mr. Adams's administration, and as such received Washington's unqualified approbation.—I feel myself justified and correct in the hand-bill's stating, that you and Washington differ in opinion.—

This you retort on me by a fair stroke, and a true one, "that I differed in politics from the immortal Washington."—But I have lived to see my error, and for many years have most sincerely repented of it; and I trust it will not be long before you feel equal contrition, and make as public an avowal.—For believe me, Sir, when either of us differ from the opinions of Washington, the world will not hesitate a moment to decide.

You appear offended that my hand-bill should term your publication "visionary, chiefly extracted from the works of Virginia democrats, and the substance of the whole to be found on the files of the Aurora, and in the libels of Callender."—When that hand-bill was published, very few of your numbers had appeared, principally confined to the alien and sedition bills; and you admit part, (I say greatest part,) of your arguments on these bills to have been taken from Mr. Maddison's report to the Virginia assembly. This report I call a democratic one, no offence to Mr. Maddison; I believe him a great man, that he gave much assistance in framing the federal constitution, and was highly instrumental in its adoption by Virginia.—But his report, from which you have so largely borrowed, was drawn up, (if I am correctly informed,) to justify those disorganizing resolutions of Virginia, which were condemned on great discussion by every state in the union, except Kentucky;—perhaps I err; I have heard, but do not know the fact, that *one* of the states let them lay on their table, and that *another*, forgetful of propriety, threw them under.—That a metaphysical publication, in opposition to so decided a sense of the union, may be termed visionary with propriety, I think no one can doubt.—I now call on you, Sir, to point out one new idea in your publication *at the date of my hand-bill*, that I cannot find in Mr. Maddison's report, or the other papers alluded to—I will go through the Augean task of examining those papers, and collating them with any ideas, *then published by you*, and that shall be now referred to as new and

As to Mr. Jefferson's religion, I will not charge you with intentionally misrepresenting my hand-bill,—your immense political anxiety does not afford you leisure to reflect.—The hero of Cervantes was wise, liberal and good, but touch the chord of chivalry, and his pulse beat to madness.—When or where have I charged in my hand-bill, that Mr. Jefferson wants religion, or is a deist? you misconceive me; conscious of my own infirmities, I enter into the bosom of no man.—*His religious sentiments I leave to God and himself*. It is not the *man* but his *writings*, that I attack; the tendency of his expressions to demoralize the world.—You think I have not read his works; believe me, Sir, I have, (even his letter to Mazzei,) and with more attention than you are aware of.

I admire universal toleration; but *his* expressions are these, "*It does me no injury for my neighbour to say, there is no God, or twenty Gods; it neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg.*"—If this be true as to *one* neighbour, it is true as to *all*, and *every* man's neighbour, and of *course* extends to the whole community.—Now if there be *no* God, or *twenty* Gods, the religion of our Holy Saviour, who was the son of God, is destroyed,—and hence, according to clear logical deduction from his doctrine, it does no injury for a whole community to disbelieve the religion of Christ, by avowing there is *no God*, or *twenty*.—The whole tenor of your life is a denial of such principles; the allusion to "picking a pocket, or breaking a leg," is an indelicate one, unworthy the subject; it has neither wit, humour or reason to recommend it, and is more in the stile of a disciple of Voltaire, in ridicule of religion, than in support of its belief.—Again, Sir, the next idea is, "if such a person's testimony, (meaning one who denies God, or believes in twenty,) can not, in a court of justice, be relied on, reject it, and be the stigma on him.—But what stigma can attach to a man if all his neighbours believe the same thing? A man, like Mr. Jefferson, placed by the smiles of fortune above the temptation of violating his duties; a man of *his* enlightened mind and beneficent dispositions, with the strong perceptions of moral right, may pass a life of unimpeached *integrity* in *this* world.—But are the bulk of mankind so circumstanced? In your commerce with the world as a man, and your experience as a lawyer and a judge, have you found the rewards and punishments of a future state, superinduced to the pains and penalties of human laws, adequate to restrain the commission of offences? Does not the profligacy of mankind, even under the restraints of religion, give daily proofs to the world of violations of chastity, life and property. Remove the fear of God, the religion of Christ, and the restraint of hereafter, and am I not correct in saying that we shall be deluged in the accumulated horrors that have attended the orbit of the French revolution?

It is the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson as published, not his private life or belief, that I attacked.—But as in answer to my hand-bill you have *departed* from the charge, and gone into evidence of *his belief* in the religion of Christ,—I will examine that evidence. These words from his publication constitutes your 1st proof. "*I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep for ever.*"—Is there, Sir, on reflection one word of this quotation that goes further than deism. The Mahometan acknowledge God, they fear his justice, and believe in a future state, but are they christians and believers in the divinity and religion of Jesus? do you not perceive, Sir, how illogical your conclusion is from your premises—that a belief in God, is proof of belief in his son?

Your 2d proof is an extract "*from the act for establishing religious freedom.*"—Now, Sir, for my life, (if he wrote that law,) I can see *no proof* in it of his *individual* sentiments in favour of christianity.—Mr. Jefferson's object was universal toleration, and *to effect that*, be his *individual opinions* what they might, his knowledge of legislation and the world had long taught him to know, that a bill must be drawn to suit the ideas of those who are to act upon it; and I presume, if atheism or deism had appeared on the face of such a bill, a Virginia legislature would never have passed it; hence his sentiments and his language may well be at variance.—Do not mistake me, Sir, I am only examining your proof, not saying or asserting that he is not a christian, I repeat that I leave his religious sentiments to God and himself.—But I also trust, that I have satisfactorily proved his printed ones are incompatible with the safety of society, and that I have justified my hand-bill.—Whether Mr. Jefferson's sentiments and language are at variance, whether he has two languages, one confidential and one official, I leave to be established by Genet, who made the charge,—but if *he* will act as president of the United States, and retain the sentiments expressed in the letter to Mazzei, all the world must see that his lust for dominion would induce him to accept authority over what he terms an Anglo-monarchial faction, and administer even the forms of a British government, in preference to honourable retirement, or avowed and open opposition.

PHILIP B. KEY.

HANOVER, (N. Hamp.) August 18.

SICKNESS.

The dysentry is still making havoc among the children in the eastern and northern parts of this town. More than forty have died since the first of July; twenty were buried in one week.

We are happy in being able to inform the public, that only one person has died of this disorder within three miles of Dartmouth college; we do not know that any other is now endangered with the disease.

FAST.

Last Friday was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, by the inhabitants of those parts of Hanover, which have been so grievously afflicted with the dysentry. The rev. Asa Burton, of Thetford, preached on the occasion, to a very numerous and a very mournful assembly. Probably more than one half of the audience were then in mourning for deceased relatives.

BOSTON, August 22.

From the (Salem) Register.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Rousset, at the Isle of France, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 30, 1800.

"Our private and colonial authority, has declared us for some time, at war with your nation, but now we are happily come out of that error, and we have in consequence made a commercial treaty with you, which renders safe your property in these seas, provided always, that your vessels be fitted out conformably to the treaty of 1778; so you may visit us with entire confidence; expecting which pleasure, I remain, yours, &c.

NEW-LONDON, August 27.

A gentleman at Newport, writes his brother in this city, that several persons employed in clearing the lower hold of the frigate General Green, in that harbour, had been seized with a malignant fever; but no other persons employed as caulkers, &c. were affected. The sick were removed to the hospital, and the town continued very healthy.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The expertness of the Malays at diving, appears from the following curious circumstance, related by a gentleman lately from India:—"Having often heard of the skill of these people in the water, and received almost incredible accounts of their diving, I was much gratified at being on the quarter deck when an exploit was to take place.——The ship was riding at anchor in the bay of St. Helena, and quite calm; I saw a dollar thrown from the bowsprit of the ship by the boatswain; at the same instant of time a Malay leaped from the starboard quarter gallery into the water; he remained invisible 4 minutes and 20 seconds, when to my utter astonishment, he returned with the identical dollar, which had been privately marked, in order to prevent a deception. The Malay, I understand, caught the dollar midway, and performed the same surprising exploit many times before we sailed. [*Lon. pap*]

PEACE.

Between RIGAUD and TOUSSAINT.

"Two or three days before our departure from the Cape, news had arrived there of peace having taken place between Toussaint Louverture and Rigaud.

"Toussaint's forces, under the command of general Dessaline, having captured Arquin, and got possession of Rigaud's portmanteau and papers, by which they became acquainted with his real situation (which he had hitherto found means to keep concealed from them) they determined on pushing forward, with all possible dispatch, to Aux Cayes, before he could receive any supplies of ammunition and provisions, of which his army was much in want.

"Rigaud found himself so closely pursued, and perceiving some unfavourable movements in his own army, and fearing they might declare openly against him, determined at last, if possible, to accommodate matters with Toussaint. He accordingly sent a deputation to him, to let him know his intentions: they were well received, but Toussaint would agree to no other terms, than that Rigaud should immediately depart from the island; which Rigaud was finally forced to consent to. A certain number of days has been allowed him, by Toussaint, to depart with his family and baggage. He has a brig of 22 guns, in the harbour of Aux Cayes, in which he means to embark.

"This city or town has sent a deputation of white inhabitants to general Toussaint, to request him to come in person, and take possession of the place, dreading the arrival of the army without the commander in chief, as they have always been led to suppose, that the territory in possession of Rigaud was to be given them as fair plunder).—On the 2d instant, general Moyse, commander at the Cape, received official letters from general Toussaint, informing him of these transactions, and that he, Toussaint, was then on his road to Aux Cayes.

"The Augusta brig, the Trumbull and the Herald, sloops of war, are cruising near the Aux Cayes. It is to be hoped that Rigaud will fall in with some one of them."

BALTIMORE, August 29.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at St. Sebastians, to his correspondent in Fredericksburg, dated July 10.

"This day positive and authentic accounts from Paris say, that the treaty between the United States and France is suspended, in consequence of the latter refusing to indemnify the United States for the depredations they have committed on our commerce, unless the United States will enter into a treaty offensive and defensive; which will not be done, as it would be a direct violation of our neutrality."

Annapolis, September 4.

Mr. Green,

AS Some of the opponents of Mr. Jefferson have not yet dropped the charge of inaction and timidity against him when governor of Virginia, you will oblige me by publishing in your next Gazette a vindication of his conduct, taken from a pamphlet sent me by a friend from Philadelphia. It contains a full refutation of the charge.

I am, Sir, with esteem,
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. DUVALL.

'—THERE is yet another accusation produced by the *calumniators* of this good man, which the recorded testimonial of his country's approbation, also refutes. Namely, that while he was governor of Virginia, in the year 1781, during Arnold's invasion of that state, he shamefully fled before a handful of light horse, and left the capital of the state, Richmond, to be pillaged and plundered by the enemy. If indeed it were true that Mr. Jefferson had been thus timid and faithless to his public trust, no man will believe that the legislature of Virginia were ignorant of the circumstances or unmindful of his conduct.—Accordingly it will be found in the proceedings of the Virginia legislature of the 12th of December, 1781, that that assembly, having all the circumstances of Mr. Jefferson's conduct before them and within their knowledge, respecting that invasion, *unanimously* resolved, "That the thanks of the general assembly be given to Thomas Jefferson, Esq; for his *attentive administration* of the powers of the executive, whilst in office."

In addition, if the *unanimous* testimony of the legislature be not, in the opinion of his calumniators, most conclusive, it will be seen in the Gazette of the United States, published at Philadelphia by John Fenno, that on the 26th of October, 1796, when the same groundless calumny was brought forward in that Gazette, against Mr. Jefferson, for the same purpose that it is now used, a gentleman who then gave his name to the printer, and who had been an officer in the army and an eye witness of all Mr. Jefferson's conduct during the invasion of Virginia, in the year 1781, published in that Gazette the following testimonial of that conduct, which was never either answered or controverted; to wit:

Mr Fenno,

I observe some shameful misstatements of the writer in your Gazette under the signature of Phocion, respecting the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, while governor of Virginia, in the year 1781, and having been personly present, in actual service, through all the active scenes of that year, from its commencement and before, until after the termination of the siege of York, I can state what that conduct really was, with more truth and certainty than either Phocion or his friend Charles Simms, neither of whom appear to know much about what they have written, and were, to my knowledge, neither of them in Virginia at the period referred to. First, then it is not true that "Mr. Jefferson *abandoned his trust at the moment of invasion.*"—Arnold's invasion took place in January, 1781: Mr. Jefferson remained in his station through the whole period of that invasion. Cornwallis's invasion took place in April, 1781, and he continued to advance into the country until the beginning of June, when he commenced his retreat before the marquis Fayette, into the lower country, on the sea board; the marquis having taken the command about two months before. Mr. Jefferson did *not resign at all*, or *abandon his station*; he remained in office until after Cornwallis's retreat, and until the time for which he was constitutionally elected had expired; to wit: the 12th of June, 1781. Before he left this office, however, Mr. Jefferson demanded of the legislature, a full inquiry into the conduct of the executive for the last twelve months; which was accordingly granted by their resolution of the 12th of June, 1781; and the 26th of November following appointed for the inquiry—being a period of near six months allowed to bring forward any charges or proofs against Mr. Jefferson.—On the 26th of November, 1781, the assembly proceeded to take up the inquiry at large, on the report of a committee of their own body; and having first voted that no charge or accusation whatever appeared against Mr. Jefferson and that there never was any cause for the inquiry but some vague and groundless rumours, they passed the resolution of the 12th of December, 1781, already published in your paper (Mr. Fenno), and which if Phocion's candour will permit him again to read, he will find not merely an acknowledgment of Mr. Jefferson's ability and integrity, and *altogether silent on the want of firmness*, but containing an unanimous and express vote of thanks for *his attentive administration of the powers of the executive whilst in office.*

Secondly, Mr. Fenno, it is not true that Mr. Jefferson at any time fled before a few light horsemen, and shamefully abandoned his trust, or, as suggested by Charles Simms, contributed by his conduct to the loss and distress which accrued to the state, in the destruction of public records and vouchers for general expenditure.—Let facts speak: in four days from the arrival of Arnold's fleet, he proceeded 150 miles up James River, and landed his troops within 24 miles of Richmond, the night before his march to that place: all the militia of the state, which could be armed being then out under the command of general Nelson, in the neighbourhood of Williamsburg, and no defence at hand for the security of Richmond, but about two hundred half armed militia, under the command of baron Stuben, who could do nothing more than cover the removal of the records and military stores across James River, from Richmond to Manchester and secure the boats and batteaus on the Manchester side, to prevent the enemy's passing. The writer of this remained in Richmond with the last detachment of militia that passed the river with records and stores, and until the enemy, about 9 o'clock in the morning, had entered the lower part of the town and began to flank it with their light horse; *he saw Mr Jefferson as active as man could be*, as well the night before as that morning, issuing his orders and using every exertion to remove the records and stores. He afterwards saw him at Westham, five miles above Richmond, when Arnold pushed a detachment to destroy the stores at that place, and which, through Mr. Jefferson's exertions, were almost entirely saved. The next day, when the enemy evacuated Richmond, the first man the writer of this saw, as he entered the town, was Mr. Jefferson. Let a candid public then determine whether conduct like this, to which the writer hereof was an eye witness, manifested want of firmness or an abandonment of trust. The situation of the state was at that time peculiarly distressing; the whole quota of its continental troops were then acting in South Carolina; many thousand stand of arms had been supplied for the defence of North Carolina; and Arnold's invasion found the state almost totally defenceless. The state of things was little better a few months afterwards when Cornwallis's invasion happened, and the marquis Fayette took the command; since it is well known that through the whole of that campaign the marquis could never muster more than three or four thousand militia, badly armed, in aid of the few continental troops that were detached from the northern army, to Virginia. Such was the deplorable situation both of the state and continent, for want of arms. In respect to Tarleton's sudden march to Charlotteville, during that campaign, in order to surprise the governor and assembly, it will be remembered, that the marquis's army was inferior to Cornwallis's, and had few or no cavalry attached to it; that at Charlotteville there was not even a single company of militia, and that Tarleton made a rapid march, of about 60 miles through the country, at the head of about 500 cavalry. The writer of this was also present at Charlotteville at the time, and saw Mr. Jefferson and his executive council attending their duty at that place, with the assembly; it will not be pretended then, under the circumstances stated, that Mr. Jefferson "fled before a few light horsemen, and shamefully abandoned his trust," as *shamefully* asserted by Phocion.

But, Mr. Fenno, why do the enemies of Mr. Jefferson cavil *alone* at his honourable acquittal by the assembly of Virginia, from groundless and unfounded charges? They well know that at the end of that very year, his brave and gallant successor in office, general Nelson, was subjected to public accusation and impeachment before the assembly, for supposed misconduct in office, and honourably acquitted by the same body, in the same precise manner, and with an unanimous vote of thanks, as in the case of Mr. Jefferson. No proof appeared against either; the accusation in each was declared to be groundless, and the honourable reputation of both stand or fall by the verdict of the same body. I leave it with a candid public to form their own reflections.

A SUBSCRIBER.'

WE are authorised and requested to inform the freemen of the fifth district, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers himself a candidate at the ensuing election of ELECTORS of president and vice-president, to be held on the second Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and distinguished patriot and statesman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

WE are authorised to inform the voters of this district, composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire, will, if chosen, serve as an elector for the president and vice-president of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the constitution, as president.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 13th instant, at the house of JONATHAN BEARD,

TWO NEGROES, and two horses, for ready CASH; the above property is taken as the property of JONATHAN BEARD, to satisfy a debt due RICHARD MACKUBIN, and for officers fees for the years 1798 and 1799. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 3, 1800.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on Strawberry-Hill, near Annapolis, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN LANE.

September 2, 1800.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800.

RICHARD PONSONBY,

An insolvent of Prince-George's county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benfit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, August 18, 1800.

JOHN TILLEY,

An insolvent debtor of Prince George's county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit, their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800.

DAVID ROSS,

An insolvent of Prince George's county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benfit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1800.

HORATIO ROSS,

An insolvent of Prince-Georges's county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit,) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

CAME to Mr. JOSEPH PEMBERTON's plantation, on West river, last November, a red heifer, has no mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CHEW.

August 13, 1800.

THE subscriber wants to engage, for the ensuing year, an honest, industrious, managing person, to take the charge of a farm and parcel of hands, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis. None need apply but those that can come well recommended. A man with a wife will be preferred.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, September 1, 1800.

IN conformity to the custom and usages of the legislature of Maryland, by advertisement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legislature of Maryland, at their ensuing session, to obtain an act of assembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Richard Rawlings's, near the Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, on the 27th instant, a negro man named GEORGE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he has a black smooth complexion, talks very smooth; had on an osnabrig shirt and trousers, his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, by me

WILLIAM BASS, or
RICHARD RAWLINGS.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, says she is the property of SARAH BONE, of Colchester, Virginia, and hired this year to John Bowen, of Calvert county, Maryland. On the 29th, a negro woman, same colour, named BETTY, about 20 years of age, says she is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Also, on the 17th of August, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. AUSTIN SMITH, of Alexandria, Virginia, but since commitment state themselves to be the property of HOLDEN HUDSON, of Matthews county, Virginia, and formerly belonging to col. Churchill, of Middlesex, and their names BEN BROWN, and LEWIS, they are of the following description, both stout men, dark colour, the former about 33, and the latter about 40, years of age, have a variety of cloathing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be sold for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
Charles county.

Charles county, August 19, 1800.

In CHANCERY, August 15, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of EDWARD BOTELER, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Boteler is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of this State, and of the United States, and the said Edward Boteler, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Edward Boteler, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the fifth day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eleventh day of September next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Boteler's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Lower-Marlborough, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of October next.

RICHARD IRELAND, jun. 3, Richard Ireland, sheriff, William L. Chew, 2, John Mitchell, 2, Sutton I. Weems, 1, John H. Chew, Thomas Reynolds, Joseph Wilson, William J. Duvall, Henry T. Compton, Samuel L. Smith, Ann Cheston, Mary Hardesty, Mr. Parent, Tobias Fisher, sen. William Ward, Thomas Mundell, Edmond Trafford.

Persons sending for any of the above letters are requested at the same time to send the money, or they will not be delivered.

August 13, 1800. I. NORFOLK, D. P. M.

The subscriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; vice-president of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dressing-glasses, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemens chests of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, fifes, billiard-sticks, wood-saws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD, for a term of years,

THE following NEGROES, to wit: a man, about twenty years of age, accustomed to the business of a plantation; to be sold for the term of seven years; a boy, between eleven and twelve years of age, for the term of fifteen years, and a woman, accustomed to domestic services, for the term of two years. Inquire of the Printers.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning business in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who please to favour him with their custom, and tan the same on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip-skins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calf-skins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.

The subscriber, from a long experience in the business, flatters himself that his work will be rendered pleasing to his customers.

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I shall have a quantity of upper and sole leather for sale by the last of September next. W. W. N.

Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of AARON WELCH, sen. late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of August, 1800.

AARON WELCH, Administrator.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Fork of Patuxent, on Saturday the 2d of August, a negro man named LUKE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably black, stout, active, and well made, shews his teeth very much when he talks; the said fellow was raised in Annapolis by Mrs. Gaither, and was bred a chimney sweeper; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, but I have every reason to believe he has changed his cloaths; he has a mother living in St. Mary's county and may probably make that way. The above reward will be paid for bringing him home, or securing him in any gaol, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PHILEMON BROWN.

August 4, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, slender made, and when spoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muslin jacket, nankeen breeches, white shirt, blue and white hose, old shoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he some time past endeavoured to get off. Any person apprehending the said fellow shall receive the above reward.

8 w JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of LEVIN SOTHORON, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th of January, 1801, next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th of July, 1800.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON, Executor.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to meet at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the said city, on the 1st instant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby request all those who have claims against the estate to exhibit them to me before the 1st day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the assets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims against the estate be ascertained. It is earnestly hoped that all those to whom the estate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

RAN away a few days past, a negro man named JEM, he a lusty yellow fellow, about twenty-eight years of age. Any person who will deliver him to me shall be paid TWELVE DOLLARS.

BENNETT DARNALL.

July 24, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight*.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated* WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FFVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

JUST RECEIVED,
And to be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,

The WILL OF General George Waſhington.

A DAILY PAPER.

Will be publiſhed in the City of Waſhington, on the firſt day of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, a daily paper, under the title of

The Waſhington Advertiſer.

CONDITIONS:

I. IT will be publiſhed daily during the ſeſſion of congreſs; and during the receſs, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday. The moſt judicious arrangements will be made to forward it to ſubſcribers with the utmoſt regularity and diſpatch.

II. It will be printed on a half ſheet of ſuper-royal paper of good quality, with an elegant new type.

III. No induſtry and application of talents will be ſpared in the editorial and mechanical departments, to render it intereſting to the judgment and agreeable to the eye.

IV. The price will be *five dollars* per annum, to be paid *punctually* on the firſt day of June annually; and as the editors pledge themſelves to comply rigouſly with the three preceding articles, they will exact as ſtrict a compliance with the fourth.

The critical ſituation in which our country is placed, and the difficulty of ſteering the barque in which every thing dear to Americans is freighted, between the "Scylla and Charybdis" which threaten it, muſt at this time peculiarly engage the attention of our countrymen. Newſpapers are neceſſarily ſought for, if not as the moſt *correct*, at leaſt as the moſt *early* ſource of information; and the Waſhington Advertiſer, from being a diligent vehicle of the proceedings of congreſs and ſuch official publications as government may deem it proper to make, and from having an active correſpondent and proprietor in a ſea-port where foreign veſſels are daily arriving, holds out advantages to the public, equal at leaſt, to any other paper on the continent. On this ground, it looks up to a liberal community for ſupport.

BROWN & SNOWDEN.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received by the printers hereof.

To be LEASED,

THAT valuable plantation on GREENBURY's POINT, with the negroes thereon, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. SAMUEL CHEW; the tenant may have liberty to ſow wheat. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt day of January next. For terms apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the ſubſcriber, in Eaſton.

DAVID KERR.

Auguſt 1, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 31ſt day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of October laſt, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſmooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, ſpeaks low and rather hoarſe; had on and took with him when he went away, a browniſh cotton coat, a blue coarſe ſhort coat with metal buttons, old breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half boots; he profeſſes to be a Methodiſt, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, Weſt river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miſs Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21ſt of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, ſlow of ſpeech, and fond of ſmoking a pipe, he is a methodiſt preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two oſnabrig ſhirts, ſhort kerſey coat and trouſers, ſhoes nailed. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by me

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.